

Phillipsburg Herald

PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS.

SIXTEEN University of Virginia men are, in the present Congress. Four of them are in the Senate division.

THE sum of \$31,000 has already been contributed to the monument to Phillips Brooks. This has been done in Boston—not New York.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, the author of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and other popular songs, recently attained his 80th birthday, and is a well-preserved old man.

WHY is it dangerous to walk out in the early springtime? Because the bulrushes out, the cowslips about, the flowers all have pistols, and everything shoots.

SINCE Prince Kawanakoa has allowed the use of his name to oppose the annexation of Hawaii, we should not be surprised if the proceedings were stopped for a long spell.

THE people who reside on the Rue Panama, a street in Paris which received that name several years ago, want to have its name changed. Many of them have good reason to rue Panama.

PRESIDENT HAYES was economical because, after he was elected, he felt bound to pay off an obligation, incurred by an unfortunate friend, which he felt bound in honor if not in law, to meet.

THE Italians refer to their bank scandal as "Panamino," or "Little Panama." The distressing silence as to what became of that \$2,400,000 would justify calling our end of the disgrace "Panamino."

HENRI ROCHFORD wants to get his hand in M. Clemenceau's hair and yank the nonsense out of him. But this does not mean that there will be a duel. There is more advertising sought than danger feared.

Boston is suffering from an epidemic of elopements, and it is supposed that a diet of baked beans and Saratoga water will have to be preached against as too exhilarating for the staid old Bostonians.

"If Uncle Sam and John Bull should get hold of opposite ends of the same Sandwich and begin to pull—well, what then?" asks the Indianapolis News? Why, probably they would find more mustard than meat.

THE newspapers that sought to swell their respective circulations by offering prizes for successful guessers as to Cleveland's Cabinet lost money because of his frankness in making announcements. He spoiled the game and knocked a big hole in the profits.

AN Austrian officer cannot travel where he will unless he first gets the permission of his superiors. One young nobleman took a trip through Italy, and on his return was sentenced to imprisonment for a period four times as long as he was away on his trip.

AS IT is now in evidence that one-half of the whisky sold in the country is composed of alcohol and cheap essences, the problem of checking the alarming growth of crime is greatly simplified. It is now definitely known where the fighting tangle-foot comes from.

IF the pugilist Mitchell shall be permitted to stay in America, it will not be the first instance of toleration of a ruffian and convict. Besides, many worthy people would like to have him stay awhile. Deep in their hearts is a fond wish that he and Corbett may abate each other.

JOHN LOURIE, who recently died in a penniless condition in a New York hospital, was at one time worth \$2,000,000. But he could not "leave well enough alone" and wasted his means in backing his opinions on the fluctuations of the grain market. He was swamped in the wheat pit.

PEOPLE so constituted that they must object to everything are now inveighing against the new stamps. The example was set by Senator Wolcott in a moment when his senses were being soothed by the sound of his own voice. The complaint is that the stamps are too big to be licked. The allegation of inability to lick a postage stamp has heretofore been considered a disparagement.

ALL other inventors of means of rapid transit may hang their heads if Mr. Gates, of Cleveland, realizes his fond hopes. For the ingenious Gates has perfected a car suspended from an overhead track, and propelled by electricity, which eats up distance with almost incredible

speed. Evidently this is the kind of a bird we have been looking for.

THE litigant who not long ago emerged from a Montana will contest laden with the spoils of victory to the extent of millions fell down stairs at Victoria recently, and no poor man's skull could have been more fatally cracked. There is at least the lesson in the incident that people who think Fortune will always smile have not studied the caprices of the goddess.

PARTICIPATION in scandals of large size appear to be deleterious to health. The death of Reinach in Paris and the cross-examination to which his stomach was subjected are still remembered. Now Serbi of Rome, a factor in the banking steals, has taken himself from evidence, and it is feared that his stomach will prove as non-committal as the Frenchman's.

MCLEOD, the Reading Railroad magnate, was once a Duluth pop maker. Perhaps it was in the manufacture of this damp and inflating commodity that he learned those lessons of the immense profits attaching to "wind" and "water" judiciously combined which subsequently stood him in such good stead in his manipulation of the Reading stocks.

DR. TALMAGE has been preaching about fishes, and is most enthusiastic in his praise of a fish diet, on which so many statesmen have grown great. He thinks that if every hard-working American could eat a few pounds of fish daily his stock of phosphorus would be so huge that he would thrill the world with his genius. The Doctor is careful not to tell the public what particular kind of fish he himself eats. It must be an unusually frisky one.

MUCH interest has been taken in Dr. Parkhurst's efforts to point out to New York the error of its ways and the gentleman's notable success in this direction. His chief adviser and associate in the work of hastening the lagging millennial dawn, a man named Gardiner, has been sent to the Penitentiary for two years, some officious person having in turn pointed out his error, a kindly recognition of the value and benignity of fair play. The hope is expressed that the chariot wheels of reform may not be permanently clogged by the moral debris of Mr. Gardiner.

PERSONS who are inclined to take a gloomy view of pauperism and crime in America would do well to glance at the official reports of the municipality of London. The two years ending Jan. 1, 1891, the date of the last biennial report, the cost of maintaining the paupers of London was £2,340,000, the equivalent of about \$11,700,000. During the two years there were 109,748 criminal convictions. While these figures show that the percentage of crime and pauperism in London greatly exceeds that of New York, the same report indicates a much lower percentage of attendance in the public schools.

ALASKA'S resources and commercial possibilities are perhaps less understood than those of any other section of the Union. Nevertheless they are slowly being developed. The scenic and other natural attractions of this far northern country draw a considerable and ever increasing stream of travel to it every summer. Under these conditions the possibilities of the Territory cannot long remain hidden. Already a line of side-wheel steamers has been planned for service on the Yukon. The first vessel is now building. It will connect with Norton Sound steamers and run 2,200 miles up this great Alaskan River.

WHERE did the original Hawaiians come from? The islands are a little volcanic group more than two thousand miles from the American coast, an almost solitary upheaval in the great North Pacific Ocean. There is probably no populated part of the earth in which the track of migration would be so difficult to trace. The three continents of the old world are practically joined, America is only a few miles from Asia on our Alaska border, and we can imagine how the multitude of islands in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans may have been peopled, one from another. But how did the progenitors of our possible fellow citizens in Hawaii get away out there in the North Pacific?

A NEWSPAPER report is to the effect that Archbishop Walsh, the famous Dublin prelate, alleges that intemperance is increasing in Ireland, and gives as a reason for his belief that arrests for drunkenness in 1887 were 79,000 in number, were 87,000 in 1888, 92,000 in 1889, and 100,000 in 1891. It is not probable that so able a man as Archbishop Walsh and so thorough a student of social sciences made the mistake of supposing that there were a greater number of drunkards because more drunkards had been arrested. The facts cited merely show that there was a more efficient police administration and a stricter guardianship over the unfortunate victims of the whisky habit.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The registration at Wichita is 7,523; men, 5,060; women, 2,463.

TOPEKA Journal: The oldest man to register was John Drew, of 911 West Eighth street, who is ninety-four years old.

Kansas university employs twenty-two professors, four associate professors, forty-four instructors, fifteen assistant instructors, and three lecturers.

The executive committee of the Kansas Academy of Language and Literature announce that the tenth annual meeting will be held in Lawrence, April 12.

The Wichita high school has over 800 enrolled. The school has recently added a commercial course to the curriculum and it is meeting with marked success.

Whitewater Tribune: Steadily the flow of milk to the creamery is increasing, and Mc. expects to be taking in 10,000 pounds a day before the season closes.

A Lawrence resident recently sold two six-months-old greyhounds to a Texas gentleman for \$550. The live stock industry seems to be picking up in all branches.

The Lincoln Republican has made a calculation and decided that the hens of that county produce enough eggs each year to pay all the taxes and interest on debts in the county.

Lawrence high school has 403 enrolled—the largest enrollment in the state. This is accounted for by the fact that it forms the preparatory department for the state university.

From Newton: A map of Harvey county is in course of preparation which will show every farm of ten or more acres with the names of the owners. It will also indicate the location of school houses, churches, etc.

Robert Morrow, who used to run the Hotel Coolidge in Emporia, and afterward the Byram house in Atchison, has leased a big hotel which is in process of construction at Elleno, Ok. His sons, Bob and George, will help him run it.

Emporia Republican: E. F. Sprague was awarded the contract for making the panels, counters, cases, etc., for the Kansas building at the world's fair; also the same work for the Kansas exhibit in the main building. The committee figured on the work in Chicago, but ascertained that they could do better in Emporia and pay for the shipment of the goods to the exposition.

Bern Press: Fred Minger became so electrified one day last week that steel screws would stick to his hands. Several Waterbury watches were rendered useless—being magnetized by his right hand; but it was found that his left hand would take the magnetism out of a watch or a piece of steel. One man had his pocket compass ruined by coming too near the magnetic influence.

Fred Funston, son of Congressman Funston, left Lawrence for Tacoma, Wash., from which point he will go to Alaska for a two years' tour to collect botanical specimens for the United States department of agriculture. He will explore the whole length of the Yukon river, a region hitherto untraversed by civilized man. His principal object is to collect specimens of flora, but he will incidentally notice the topography of the country, temperature, humidity, and other physical features.

The clerk of the Shawnee county district court is making up a new district docket, and instead of having a docket printed he is having his clerk strike off the trial cases on a type-writer, after which the sheets will be bound together in book form. This will prove a great saving of expense and will make the docket easily handled by the court, wherein the titles of cases will be in print and easily read. There are 422 civil cases on the docket and some four or five criminal cases. The circuit court docket which is also being made up by the clerk of that court, will contain about 200 cases. This is a falling off of about one-half in the number of cases on the dockets of the two courts, as compared with last term.

Emporia letter: Emporia schools last year sent \$50 for relief of tornado sufferers at Wallington and Harper, \$10 to the orphan's home at Leavenworth, gave about four tons of provisions and clothing to the needy in Emporia, purchased and raised eight large and beautiful flags, and raised \$350 for the educational exhibit at Chicago. The Emporia schools, in addition to a box of industrial work, and numerous bound volumes, have sent to Chicago an unique vertical wheel of swinging frames in which are placed photographs of schools and buildings, samples of writing, drawing, etc. Industrial work in connection with public schools, seems to be popular in Emporia, and other cities are beginning to give this matter attention. Emporia claims to lead the world in success in teaching harmony in her city schools, and plans are being arranged for a contest in reading, singing, spelling and rapid number work with several eastern cities at the world's fair. If Emporia should win the prize over Boston and New York, there will be enough glory to spread all over Kansas.

At the Salina meeting of the North Central Editorial association the following officers were chosen: President, S. H. Dodge, of the Beloit Gazette; vice president, W. H. Nelson, of the Smith Center Bulletin; secretary, John McBride, of the Cawker City Record; treasurer, C. B. Kirtland, formerly of the Salina county Journal. After the election of officers the following executive committee was elected: J. S. Parks, of the Beloit Call, W. L. Chambers and C. H. Sawyer. The question of delegates to the National Editorial association, which meets in Chicago on May 15, was left to the executive committee to select.

Arkansas City letter: A norther set in here, changing mild, spring-like

weather to freezing temperature. It is estimated that 25,000 boomers are now on the borders of Kansas north of the Strip. Only a few of them have any protection from the weather other than that afforded by their wagons. Only one in twenty can afford to build fires, and at best they could only have been fires in the open wind. It cannot be guessed how much suffering there will be, as among the thousands there are many children and many sick travelers. The situation cannot be relieved by the farmers on the border, for they are, in most cases, having a hard time to weather through alone. When word was passed along the line that a cold wave was coming, many of the unfortunate boomers prayed that it would be short in duration.

Foreign-Born Kansans. The last census bulletin issued from Washington shows the foreign-born population of the United States from 1850 to 1890, distributed according to the country of birth. In 1860 the foreign-born numbered 2,224,502, or 9.88 per cent of the population, while in 1890 they numbered 9,249,547, or 14.77 per cent of the total population.

The same bulletin gives a presentation for 1890 showing the population by states and territories. Kansas contained in that year 147,838 foreigners, distributed as follows:

Canada and New Mexico, 65	Central America, 10
Ireland, 15,570	Cuba and West Indies, 59
England, 15,090	Scandinavia, 2,546
Wales, 2,458	Great Britain (not specified), 6
Germany, 46,424	Holland, 812
Austria, 2,344	Luxemburg, 32
Belgium, 308	Norway, 1,726
Switzerland, 3,350	Denmark, 3,138
Sweden, 17,096	Hungary, 121
Russia, 9,801	Poland, 204
Polesia, 3,022	Italy, 616
France, 2,256	Portugal, 13
Spain, 36	Asia (not specified), 27
Greece, 4	Japan, 3
China, 113	Africa, 29
India, 39	Australia, 96
Atlantic Islands, 18	Pacific Islands, 25
Europe (not specified), 61	Sandwich Islands, 3
Turkey, 5	Born at sea, 130
Other countries, 1.	

KANSAS RAILROADS.

The Santa Fe railroad is soon to have thirty new sleeping cars on its line, in anticipation of the world's fair business.

Wellington Standard: D. H. Rhodes, Santa Fe superintendent for this division, has received his observation car back from the Topeka car shops. The car had been to the Ottawa shops for repairing and renovating, and the result not being satisfactory, it was sent to the Topeka shops, and is now handsome and convenient.

Topeka Capital: Another railroad man has been promoted and will leave Topeka. This time it is Charles Dunlap of the Rock Island. H. F. Royce having tendered his resignation as general superintendent of the Rock Island's lines east of the Missouri river, and having been assigned to other duties, Mr. Dunlap, general superintendent of the company's lines west of the Missouri, has been appointed superintendent of all the lines of the company, with headquarters in Chicago. These changes take effect April 1. Mr. Dunlap will take his family to Chicago in a short time. A. J. Hitt, assistant general superintendent, will remain in Topeka, in charge of the lines west of this city.

Atchison Champion: The movement to have the Central Branch road extend both branches to western connections has again been revived and there is a possibility that it will be crowned with success this time. It is stated that if Atchison, Concordia, Beloit, Downs, Stockton and other towns will secure the right of way, the Missouri Pacific will continue to build to Hill City and perhaps to Colby. If extended to the latter place the towns west of here would have an outlet over both the Rock Island and Union Pacific. The people of Rooks county have taken the matter up, and with the assistance of the progressive business men of Hill City and Colby, will endeavor to secure from the Missouri Pacific officials a positive agreement to build in case the right-of-way is secured.

KANSAS CHURCHES.

From Abilene: While Rev. A. Bent was conducting services in the Christian church, North Dickinson, he dropped dead in the midst of the prayer. He knelt and prayed for a few minutes, then stopped and when he was raised life was extinct.

At Salina, in Christ church, six cadets of St. Johns school were confirmed by Bishop Thomas. There has been a marked and growing religious interest manifested in the school since the beginning of Lent. It is expected that another class from St. Johns will soon be presented to the bishop.

Topeka Journal: The old Episcopal church, corner Seventh and Jackson streets, is being leveled to the ground. The Kansas Investment company owns the property, and expects to erect a building on the lot as soon as advisable. The old church has been a landmark for many years, and used to be occupied by the same congregation that now attends Grace cathedral.

STOCK AND FAHM.

Sedan Lance: Since the pastor of companies fooled the farmers again last year in the price of beans, quite a number have become disgusted, and in consequence there will not be many beans put out in this "neck of the woods."

From Sharon Springs: Many experiments have demonstrated that the wheat is not injured in the least in western Kansas. Wallace county has recently had slight showers that have kept the ground compact and protected the wheat from being uncovered by the March winds. We very confidently expect an enormous crop this season, and good showers in April to start the winter sown grain is what we need. Farmers are now preparing for the spring sowing of wheat, oats and barley and a large acreage of corn and broom-corn will be put in this county.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Moses Who Led the Mormons to the "Promised Land."

Among the people of other lands the name of Brigham Young is as well, perhaps better, known than that of any other American. Mahometans and Buddhists, as well as Christians, recognize the late "prophet, seer and revelator" as one of the most notable characters of the century. Writing on this subject in Worthington's Magazine J. A. MacKnight contributes a very interesting sketch of this remarkable character who, in planting a religion on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, laid the cornerstone of development in the far West.

Brigham Young was born in Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. He received little education or religious training and spent his early manhood working as a farm hand, carpenter, joiner, painter and glazier. When 23 he married his first wife and five years later moved to Monroe County, New York, where he heard the story of Joseph Smith, the founder of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." This society was incorporated in 1830, and Brigham gave himself up wholly to the new faith.

When persecution broke out against the saints Smith removed his people to Kirtland, Ohio, and Brigham accompanied them. The prophet represented that the settlement at Kirtland had been made by the command of God, but when persecution drove the saints into Jackson County, Missouri, Brigham accepted the fact that



THE LION HOUSE.

God had made a mistake and still retained his faith. Persecution in Missouri soon drove the saints to Illinois, and at Nauvoo they established a flourishing city. By the close of the 1840 nearly 20,000 Mormons were settled in and about Nauvoo. Brigham had become President of the Twelve Apostles, while Smith was in the seventh heaven of ecstasy over his success. Blind with triumph he announced himself in 1844 a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and then followed his assassination at Carthage. This brought Brigham to the front and he became the leader of the movement.

It was a critical time. An agitation for the expulsion of the Mormons from Illinois had sprung up and persecution was rife against them. Brigham began preparations for the exodus which was inevitable. The first of a band of pioneers was dispatched to open up the way to the Great Salt valley. They established camps and planted crops for the shelter and support of the oncoming thousands. Meantime the charter of Nauvoo had been repealed by the Illinois Legislature, the city was bombarded and the Mormons were forced out. In 1847



MONUMENT TO BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE PIONEERS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

the great bulk of the Mormons reached the Great Salt valley. Brigham founded Salt Lake City and pointed out to his people the similarity of their tribulation to that of the ancient Israelites, noting the natural configuration of the country, which resembles that of Palestine, as a proof of the divinity that shaped their ends. From that time Brigham was the king of his people, the absolute ruler of the colony. He established roads through the mountains, built saw mills and grist mills, perfected schemes of irrigation and encouraged the growth of cotton. In 1850 Utah was organized into a Territory and Brigham was appointed its Governor for four years. In 1862 Brigham proclaimed the celestial law of marriage, sanctioning polygamy, and as a consequence a new Governor was appointed. Brigham defied the Federal authority and said: "I am and will be Governor and no power can hinder it until the Lord Al-

mighty says: 'Brigham, you need not be Governor any longer.'" In 1857 Alfred Cumming was appointed Governor, and supported by an army reduced the Mormons to submission.

Brigham's residence in Salt Lake was the Lion House and here his numerous wives dwelt. Each wife had her own suite of apartments, into whose precincts the other wives seldom or never intruded. In summer at 7 and in winter at 8 o'clock, says



BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.

Mr. MacKnight, who being a relative of Brigham, dwelt at one time in the Lion House, morning prayer was held in the large family parlor. The prophet's bell would be heard echoing through the long hallway as the clock struck the hour and everybody was required to be present unless kept away by some good or sufficient cause. It was a wonderful sight to see a flock of ten or twelve children of about the same age run to his knees for the family salute and to note how he had a kiss and a playful word for each. Among his wives and children he was regarded with something akin to awe, but an awe that was accompanied by a profound respect. All the wives addressed him and spoke of him as "Brother Brigham." The children of the various wives mingled together like own brothers and sisters and some of the strongest friendships in the family grew up between the daughters or the sons of different wives.

Brigham died in 1877 in his 77th year. He left a fortune of \$2,000,000, seventeen wives and fifty-six children.

ORIGIN OF PLUM DUFF.

How the Favorite Dish of Sailors Received Its Name.

There are many traditions respecting the origin of the name "Plum Duff," the great holiday dish of sailors. No feast on shipboard is considered perfect without it. According to the story given in the history of the British navy, an English brig in the South Pacific was caught in a series of awful hurricanes. All on board were anxious to reach port in time for Christmas, but the holiday found them still off the Navigator Islands. Worst of all, they had shipped a sea that carried away the hencoop containing a few chickens. When the cook saw the Christmas dinner floating in the lee scuppers and in danger of going overboard he made a gallant charge down the slippery, sloppy deck to recover it, but at that moment a great wave broke high over the bulwarks, broke with resistless fury on the very spot where he stood, and when it subsided cook and chickens had both disappeared.

This unfortunate accident left the crew not only without a Christmas dinner, but without any one to prepare an ordinary meal. The sailors were heartily sick of hardtack, and remembered with longing the famous plum pudding of Merrie England. They determined that somehow they must have a Christmas pudding, and drew lots as to who should be cook. The choice fell on the boatswain's mate, a brawny son of the Emerald Isle. In the galley he found an old cookbook. This he solemnly pored over in search of something promising, but for lack of skill or materials found nothing he dared venture upon. At last he settled upon a recipe which began, "Make a stiff dough." When he reached the word dough he said to himself, "If r-o-u-g-h spells ruff, d-o-u-g-h spells duff." So he made the pudding, putting in some fine Malaga raisins, and served it out with a generous quantity of rich sauce. The sailors hailed it with delight and appreciation. "What d'ye call it?" they asked. "Plum duff," said the proud cook. And plum duff it has remained from that day to this.—Manchester Times.

Weather Waste of Soft Coal.

The weather waste of soft coal being a settled fact, an allowance for its loss is to be taken into account by the large consumers. The loss, as scientifically stated, is due to the oxidation taking place during the exposure of the coal, the result being a lessened heating capacity. From a careful and continued series of experiments made in Europe it has been found that as a result of exposure to the weather, though anthracite and cannel coal suffer but little, the ordinary bituminous coal depreciates nearly one-third in weight, and nearly one-half in gasmaking properties.—Age of Steel.

Not Sound.

A New-Yorker forwarded to one of his friends in the West a set of Col. Ingersoll's works. Then he sent a telegram informing him what he had done, and expressing the hope that the books would arrive safe and sound. A few days afterward he received a telegram from his friend—who was an orthodox Presbyterian—which ran this way: "Books arrived safe, but not sound."

Odd Enough.

There is an aged negro in middle Tennessee who rejoices in the name of Nigger Falls, though he was really christened after the great cataract. Glory Hallelujah Jones is the imposing name of a Mississippi dandy.